

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/994,729	11/28/2001	Rinya Takesue	Q67465	8326
759	90 02/07/2003		<u> </u>	
SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20037-3213			EXAMINER	
			BUTTNER, DAVID J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1712	
			DATE MAILED: 02/07/2003	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	pplicant(s)
,		09/994,729	TAKESUE ET AL.
Office Action Summary		Examiner	Art Unit
, .		David Buttner	1712
	The MAILING DATE of this communication	appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address
Period fo			MONTHYO) FROM
THE N - Exter after: - If the - If silur - Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REMAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION Is is in a firm of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF (SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perestore to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by steply received by the Office later than three months after the maximum adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may not be a reply within the statutory minimum of the riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) Modellius, cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed hirty (30) days will be considered timely. ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
1)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u></u> •	
2a)□	·	This action is non-final.	
3)□	Since this application is in condition for al closed in accordance with the practice un	lowance except for formal m der <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 (natters, prosecution as to the merits is C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
-	on of Claims	ion	
-	Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the applicated 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with		
		Idiawii iloffi collaideration.	·
•	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
, —	Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected.		
, —	Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement	
	ion Papers	naror orocaon roquiromonic	
• •	The specification is objected to by the Exar	miner.	
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a		y the Examiner.
	Applicant may not request that any objection	to the drawing(s) be held in ab	eyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on _		disapproved by the Examiner.
	If approved, corrected drawings are required		
12)	The oath or declaration is objected to by th	e Examiner.	
-	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
13)⊠	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo	reign priority under 35 U.S.	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)	⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:		
	1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority docur		
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents		
*.	 Copies of the certified copies of the application from the Internation See the attached detailed Office action for 	al Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dor		
	a) The translation of the foreign languag Acknowledgment is made of a claim for do	e provisional application ha	s been received.
Attachme			
1) 🔀 Noti 2) 🔲 Noti	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94 rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper N	8) 5) Notice	ew Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

Art Unit: 1712

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over the WO 01/29129 Patent.

The reference neutralizes blends of stearic acid and ethylene/acrylate/acid terpolymer (see table 2). The material is useful in golf ball production (abstract).

Applicant cannot rely upon the foreign priority papers to overcome this rejection because a translation of said papers has not been made of record in accordance with 37 CFR 1.55. See MPEP § 201.15.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a/e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over the Higuchi 2001/0018375 reference.

The reference neutralizes blends of behenic acid and ethylene/acrylate/acid ionomer (table 2). The material is useful in golf ball production.

Art Unit: 1712

Applicant cannot rely upon the foreign priority papers to overcome this rejection because a translation of said papers has not been made of record in accordance with 37 CFR 1.55. See MPEP § 201.15.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a/e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over the Higushi 2002/0061793 or 2002/0055400.

. Both references exemplify neutralizing blends of fatty acid with ethylene/acrylate/acid ionomer. The material is useful in golf balls.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over the Statz WO 00/23519 Patent.

Statz exemplifies (table 7) blends of ethylene/acrylate/acid terpolymer, stearic acid and magnesium hydroxide. Alternatively, the terpolymer can be a partially neutralized ionomer (page 10 line 11). The composition is useful in golf balls (abstract).

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 9-778828 or 9-906844 or 9-906638. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they

Art Unit: 1712

are not patentably distinct from each other because the copending application claims the same composition in the mantle or cover of a golf ball. The instant claims (drawn to the composition) are obvious from the more limited claims of the copending applications.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 9-695140. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it is readily apparent the two applications are claiming substantially the same composition.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Buttner whose telephone number is 703-308-2403. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Dawson can be reached on 703-308-2340. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

Art.Unit: 1712

DAVID J. BUTTNER PRIMARY EXAMINER

D. Buttner/mn February 6, 2003

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